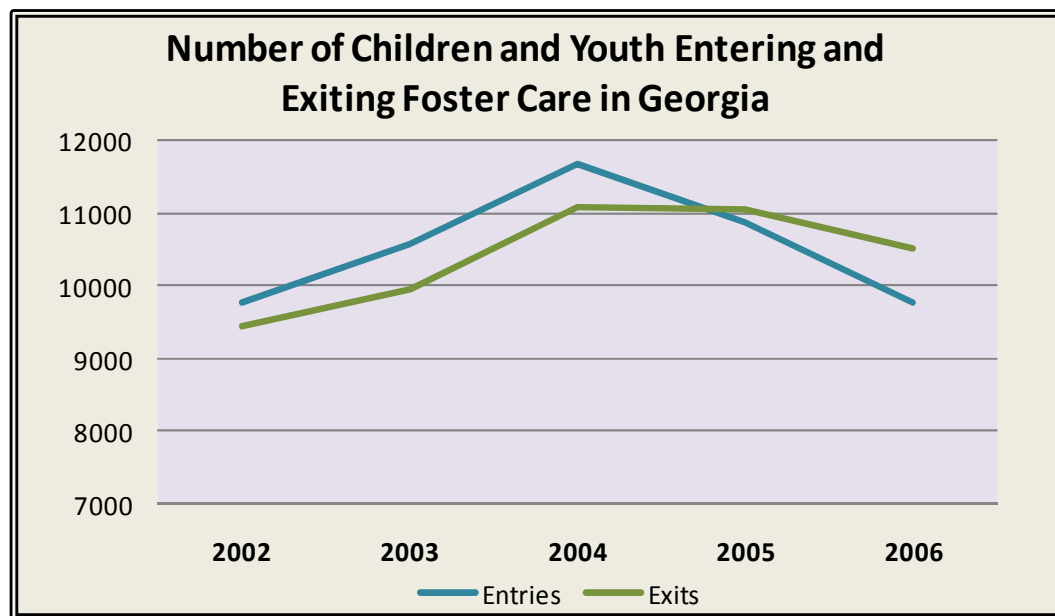




SAFE

- *ENHANCE Family Relationships*

GOCF outcome indicator: out of home placement
-for elementary, middle, and high school students



Data Source: Child Welfare Report 2003-2006, Foster Care FY2002-FY2006 Report to Congress.

Nationally, children have been able to be reunified with families within 11 months of being placed in out-of-home care.

Out-of-home care includes placements and services provided to children and families when children must be removed from their homes because of safety concerns. There are a number of possible out-of-home placement settings such as kinship or relatives' homes, family foster homes, treatment foster homes, or group or residential care.

While in out-of-home care, children and their parents or other family members receive treatment services. Out-of-home care is intended to be temporary; returning children to their homes as soon as possible or achieving permanency with another permanent family is the primary goal. As shown in the chart below, foster care entries have decreased and exits have increased.

Data Source: US Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families, Youth and Families Children's Bureau.



Types of Out-of-Home Placement:

In **family foster care** children live with non-relative adults who have been licensed and trained to provide shelter and care

Kinship care are placements of children with relatives or close family friends

Treatment foster care involves placing children with foster families who have been trained to care for children with certain medical or behavioral needs

Residential/Group care includes community-based group homes, campus-style residential facilities, and secure facilities.

Emergency care may include a shelter facility or family care, and is designed to keep children safe while assessing their needs and finding an appropriate placement

Shared family care place parent(s) and children together in the home of a host family trained to mentor and support the parents